

Hepialidæ.

Ctenus arfaki, sp. n.

♂. Head and thorax brown; abdomen pinkish ochreous, brown on the terminal segments. Primaries pale yellowish green, with three small rufous spots near the middle of the costa and a larger rufous patch near the tornus on the inner margin, a silvery-white spot below the middle of the cell, a similar one below vein 2 and two above this latter spot at vein 5—one on each side of it. Secondaries pinkish cream-colour.

Expanse 71 mm.

Hab. Arfak Mountains, 4000 feet; February and March.

Type in Coll. Kenrick.

L.—*Descriptions of Six new European Mammals.*

By GERRIT S. MILLER.

OF the six new mammals here described four are in the collection of the British Museum, the two others have been kindly placed at my disposal by Dr. Knud Andersen and Mr. Angel Cabrera.

Sorex araneus granarius, subsp. n.

Type.—Adult male (in spirit). B.M. no. 6. 11. 4. 4. Collected at La Granja, Segovia, Spain, by M. de la Escalera.

Characters.—Smallest known European race of *Sorex araneus*, the condylo-basal length of skull only about 17.5 mm., upper tooth-row about 7.5 mm.; palate wide in front as in *S. araneus fretalis*, but anterior teeth not enlarged.

Measurements.—Type (adult male) and an older male, also from La Granja. Head and body 62 and 66 mm.; tail 36 and 37; hind foot 11.6 and 11.6; ear from meatus 6.6 and 7; condylo-basal length of skull 17.6 and 17.4; breadth of brain-case 9.0 and 9.2; mandible 9.0 and 9.0; maxillary tooth-row (entire) 7.6 and 7.4; mandibular tooth-row (entire) 7.0 and 6.8.

Specimens examined.—Two, both from the type locality.

Remarks.—The discovery of this animal is of unusual interest, as there has hitherto been no authentic record of the occurrence of a member of the genus *Sorex* in the Iberian Peninsula.

Dyromys robustus, sp. n.

Type.—Adult female (in spirit). Collected at Rustchuk, Bulgaria, by K. Andersen.

Characters.—Like *Dyromys nitedula*, but skull broader and more robust, with relatively shorter rostrum and much enlarged audital bullæ.

Measurements.—Head and body 95 mm.; tail 87; hind foot 22; ear from meatus 15; condylo-basal length of skull 25.6; zygomatic breadth 16.8; mastoid breadth 13.6; mandible 15.2; maxillary tooth-row (alveoli) 3.8; mandibular tooth-row 4.2 (teeth slightly worn).

Specimen examined.—The type.

Remarks.—In its peculiar broad robust skull, relatively short rostrum, and enlarged audital bullæ this animal differs from all the hitherto known European races of *D. nitedula* as well as from the Asiatic members of the genus.

Microtus dentatus, sp. n.

Type.—Adult female (skin and skull). Collected at Molicos, Sierra de Segura, Albacete, Spain, December 11, 1908.

Characters.—Similar to *Microtus cabreræ*, Thomas, of Central Spain, but larger, the skull about 30 mm. in condylo-basal length; teeth excessively heavy, larger than in any other known European *Microtus*, the maxillary tooth-row 8 mm. in length; m_3 with completely closed triangle on outer side; colour paler and less buffy. (Ground-colour of back and sides less yellow than the cream-buff of Ridgway, the general effect a peculiar buffy grey, noticeably different from the olive or bistre of *M. cabreræ*; underparts light grey, scarcely tinged with buff.)

Measurements.—Type. Head and body 125 mm.; tail 40; hind foot (dry) 22; upper length of skull 29.4 (in type of *cabreræ* 26.6); condylo-basal length $30 \pm$ (in type of *cabreræ* 27.0); mandible 19.0; maxillary tooth-row (alveoli) 8.0; mandibular tooth-row 7.6.

Specimen examined.—The type.

Remarks.—I owe to the kindness of Mr. A. Cabrera the opportunity of examining the type and only known specimen of this species. The animal is evidently related to *Microtus cabreræ*, but its unusually large molars immediately distinguish it among the European members of the genus. The presence of a completely closed triangle in the posterior lower molar is equally unusual.

Pitymys atticus, sp. n.

Type.—Adult female (skin and skull). B.M. no. 8.10.2.51. Collected at Kephissia, near Athens, Greece, June 30, 1908, by Chas. Mottaz. Original number 6113.

Characters.—Size much less than in *Pitymys thomasi*, Barrett-Hamilton, the only other known Balkan form, and about as in *P. duodecimcostatus*. Differs from the latter in less projecting upper incisors, less obliquely truncate occiput, shorter, broader, and deeper rostrum, relatively wider inter-orbital region, and flatter, less inflated audital bullæ.

Measurements.—Type. Head and body 95 mm.; tail 25; hind foot (dry) 16; ear 8.2; zygomatic breadth of skull 14.6; mandible 16.2; maxillary tooth-row (alveoli) 6.0; mandibular tooth-row 6.2.

Specimen examined.—The type.

Apodemus sylvaticus creticus, subsp. n.

Type.—Adult female (skin and skull). B.M. no. 5.12.2.27. Collected at Katharo, Crete, by Miss D. M. A. Bate. Original number 27.

Characters.—Size smaller than in the other Mediterranean forms, essentially as in true *sylvaticus*; colour pale and yellowish (ground-colour above a clear, light, yellowish cream-buff, without greyish tinge except occasionally on crown and neck, scarcely different on sides away from line of demarcation, where it becomes slightly more yellowish; back heavily "lined" with black; underparts and feet white, the region from interramia to base of tail dulled by the blackish-slate under-colour).

Measurements.—Type. Head and body 88 mm.; tail 88; hind foot 21; ear 17; condylo-basal length of skull 22.8; zygomatic breadth 12.4; mandible 13.8; maxillary tooth-row 3.8; mandibular tooth-row 3.6. Teeth well worn.

Specimens examined.—Six, all from the island of Crete (two from Kanea, the others from Katharo).

Capreolus capreolus canus, subsp. n.

Type.—Old male (skin and skull). B.M. no. 8.7.7.28. Collected at Quintanar de la Sierra, Burgos, Spain, during the winter of 1907, by the Rev. Saturio Gonzalez. Original number 2.

Characters.—Colour of winter pelage greyish, as in *C. capreolus transsylvanicus*, Matschie, but dark area more coarsely

grizzled, and light patches on neck and throat absent or faintly indicated, the whitish area on chin sharply contrasted with region immediately behind it. Summer pelage not known.

Measurements.—Type. Head and body 1220 mm.; hind foot 305; hind foot including hoof 355; ear 120; upper length of skull 161; condylo-basal length $189 \pm$; zygomatic breadth 92; mandible 164; maxillary tooth-row 55.8; mandibular tooth-row 66.

Specimens examined.—Eight (three in U.S. National Museum), all from the Province of Burgos, Spain.

LI.—On Two new Carnivora from North-east Africa.

By A. CABRERA, C.M.Z.S.

UNTIL so recently as 1909, *Otocyon megalotis*, described by Desmarest in 1822 from specimens obtained by Delalande in the Cape Colony, was the only form of its genus known to naturalists. All subsequent names (*lalandii*, *cafer*, *auritus*), as based also on the South-African animal, are mere synonyms. Now, last year, my friend Mr. G. S. Miller described as *Otocyon virgatus* the long-eared fox from British East Africa (type locality, Naivasha), distinguishing it by the peculiar colour of the tail and the ventral surface of the body, and by the skull “differing from that of *O. megalotis* in the flatter, less inflated audital bullæ, and absence of notch between angular and subangular processes of mandible”*. The last detail is not correct, Mr. Miller having been misled by Huxley’s bad figure in ‘Proceedings of the Zoological Society,’ 1880, p. 258, in which the lower jaw presents above the subangular process a deep notch, a purely imaginary characteristic that is never normally present in skulls of *Otocyon*. This may be seen in the woodcut published by Mivart in his ‘Monograph of the Canidæ,’ p. 205, that figure being the most correct and most trustworthy I have seen.

Otocyon virgatus is, notwithstanding, readily distinguishable from *megalotis* not only by its colour but also by the less inflated bullæ and the smaller teeth, the width of m^1 hardly representing a fifth of the total width of the palate at

* Smithsonian Misc. Coll. vol. lii. part 4, no. 1883.